

BONNEAU-JETER
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
ELBA AND BRANTLEY

Mr. and Mrs. Stokes Haire spent Christmas Day in Eufaula with relatives.

Douglas Easterly recently enlisted in the Army Air Corps and left Moselle, Fla., for Tampa, Florida, to enter training.

FOR SALE—Picture Machine installed in house trailer at side of Vaughn & Co. Store. For particulars see W. S. REEVES, Elba, Itpt.

LOST DOG—Blue—speckled hound-type; left my place Tuesday, December 24th. Return to or notify V. D. Anderson, Elba R. 3.

EPIDEMIC OF COLD SYMPTOMS

666 Lincolns 1-366 Tadpoles with 666 Save or 666 Nose Disease generally values cold symptoms the flu day. —Adv.

Gladiolus

75c & \$1.00 Per Doz.

We specialize in Funeral Work. Wreaths, Sprays and Casket Covers.

We Wire Flowers Anywhere.

CINDERELLA FLOWER SHOP

FONE 133
Across Street From City Cemetery ENTERPRISE, ALA.

Higher Meat Prices!

All authorities agree that the next few months will see the price of Hogs advance to Eight (8c) Cents a pound or beyond live weight.

THIS MEANS HIGHER RETAIL PRICES!
Possibly 20c or 25c per pound for white side meat.

It is 15c now!

BE WISE!

Don't sell all of your Hogs on foot at the present low prices before you have cured and stored with us a plentiful supply of Ham and Bacon for the 1941 season.

Our Air-Conditioned Meat Curing and Storage plant will project you from advancing market prices as well as Summer shrinkage, rancidity, rats, skippers, and other vermin, and also theft and spoilage.

Your meat cured and stored with us is like Money in the Bank, it is there when you want it and is yours.

Our Frozen Foods Locker Department will insure you of all kinds of fresh meats, fruits and vegetables, both in and out of season, at prices often lower than wholesale prices.

Don't Depend on Weather

See us for our guaranteed plan for butchering and cooling your meat, and kill any time your hogs are ready, warm or cold.

Our charge for both services is lower than any other plant in the State. We will be glad to give you full information if you will come in and give us a chance.

Elba Ice & Meat Curing Co.

JIM BOWERS, Lessee-Mgr. ELBA, ALA.

MISS KENDRICK HAS NEW YEAR'S EVE PARTY—

W. H. STODDARD, FORMER STATE SENATOR, DIES

LUVERNE, Ala., Dec. 25.—W. H. Stoddard, former circuit solicitor and a veteran of both the upper and lower houses of the Alabama legislature, died last night in a Troy hospital where he was admitted yesterday for treatment of injuries received under unusual circumstances.

At about 8 o'clock Christmas Eve morning a passerby found Mr. Stoddard under the railroad overpass near his home. Both feet were broken. Near his hand was an open pocket knife and there were several deep wounds in his abdomen. Dr. J. W. Kendrik, Tuesday evening in a Troy hospital where he was admitted yesterday for treatment of injuries received under unusual circumstances.

A delicious supper course with a drink was served to the following guests making up this delightful party: Miss Dorothy Brundrett, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Bradley, Olive Ray Kendrick, Betty Jean Bullard, Mary Will Kendrick and Bobby Bryan, Paul Collier, Billy Wash, Lamar Vaughan, Frank Clark and James Hanes.

Friends of little Miss Barbara Jean, who will respect to learn of her illness at a Troy hospital where she underwent an appendix operation Sunday, and trust that she may soon be well again.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Brown and children, Ruby Hazel, Johnnie Mae and Paul of Fairfax, spent the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brown, and son, H. Brown, who had studied law at Yale and was graduated from the law school there. He practiced his profession in Crenshaw County.

Mr. and Mrs. Tommie Foster, Mrs. Eddie, Mrs. Eddie, Maggie Foster of Leeds visited Mrs. Foster's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown, during the holidays.

Mrs. Maxwell Reeves, Mrs. Elma Reeves and Mrs. Dick-Brown and son left Tuesday for Camp Blanding, Fla., to reside while their husbands are in training there.

Staff Sergeant William Max Horn, stationed at Orlando, Fla., was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Horn, during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Chapman of Ashford spent last week in Elba with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Windham, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Byrd have returned to Cordova, Ga., after returning Elba relatives during the holidays.

Mrs. H. F. Murphree and children, Dorothy, Marjory, Roger and Joel of Jackson, Miss., visited relatives in Elba and Enterprise last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Jacobs and Miss Annie Ruth Jacobs of Montgomery were guests of Mr. Jack Owen and family last Wednesday and Thursday.

Marvin Mancil is spending the week in Montgomery with friends and relatives.

Misses Betty and Jean Harley of New Orleans spent the Christmas holidays in Elba with Miss Missy English.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Piero returned Friday night after spending the holidays in Miami, Fla.

Misses Odelle Carmichael and Misses Eunice and Hazel Matthews of Scottsboro, spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Walsh.

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Mrs. C. S. Allred and Miss Evelyn Allred are spending the New Year holidays in Pensacola, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Richburg.

Mr. and Mrs. George Saxon and children of Birmingham are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. English, and other relatives here during the week-end.

Miss Ruth Bowne and Mrs. Sallie Donashue visited friends in Cullman.

Miss Jeanette Garrett has returned to Birmingham after spending the holidays in Elba for Christmas Day.

Miss Adelle Dixon of Abbeville spent Christmas in Elba with her parents, Prof. and Mrs. J. C. Dixon.

Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Ringsdorf and Mrs. J. F. Frazer of Brewton were holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Farris and family.

Bill English of Birmingham visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. English, during the past week-end.

Miss Nettie Rutherford of Andalusia was the guest of relatives in Elba for Christmas Day.

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Frank Davis Purdie of Columbus, Ga., and Billy Purdie, student at Louisiana State University, spent last week in Elba with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Purdie.

To keep trim, Germany's soldier parachutists do four or five practice leaps a day.

THE ELBA THEATRE

WEEKLY PROGRAM

THURSDAY—LAST DAY WHEN THE DALTONS RODE"

Kay Francis, Randolph Scott, Brian Donlevy

FRIDAY—Double Feature "GIRL FROM AVENUE A" with JANE WITHERS AND FEATURE WESTERN "ONE-MAN LAW" Serial and Comedy

SATURDAY—Bargain Day Admission 10¢ & 16¢ DONALD (Red) Barry

"ONE-MAN LAW"
Serial and Comedy

SATURDAY, 10 P.M. ONLY "LUCKY CISCO KID" with Cesar Romero, Evelyn Venable Admission, 10¢ & 20¢

SUNDAY AND MONDAY "LADY WITH THE RED HAIR"

Miriam Hopkins, Claude Rains
Phones . . . 21 & 149

NEWS FROM BATTERY D

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The First National Bank of Opp OPP, ALABAMA

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OPP INVITES YOUR ATTENTION TO THE CONDITION OF THIS INSTITUTION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1940, ACCORDING TO THE STATEMENT PUBLISHED BELOW.

WE APPRECIATE THE CONFIDENCE THAT THE PUBLIC HAS SHOWN IN THIS BANK AND THE BUSINESS THAT THEY HAVE ENTRUSTED TO OUR CARE AND WE TRUST THAT WE HAVE SO HANDLED THEIR ACCOUNTS THAT WE WILL BE FAVORED WITH THEM FOR MANY YEARS TO COME.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO THE YEAR 1941 BEING A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY ONE FOR MERCHANTS, FARMERS, AND BANKS, UNLESS OUR COUNTRY BECOMES INVOLVED IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THIS COUNTRY WILL BE FINANCIALLY PROSPEROUS AS LONG AS THE WORLD WAR LASTS, BUT WITH THE END OF THE WAR WILL COME A DAY OF READJUSTMENT FOR WHICH WE SHOULD BE PREPARED.

IT IS THE PURPOSE AND AIM OF THE OFFICERS OF THIS BANK AT THIS TIME TO PREPARE OUR INSTITUTION TO MEET THE PROBLEMS OF READJUSTMENT THAT WILL SURELY FOLLOW THE END OF THIS TERRIBLE WAR.

WE BELIEVE OUR STATEMENT WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT WE ARE CONDUCTING OUR BUSINESS IN A SAFE AND CONSERVATIVE MANNER AND THAT YOU HAVE MADE AND WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE IN DEPOSITING YOUR SAVINGS WITH US.

WE WISH EVERYONE A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS 1941.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

—Of

The First National Bank of Opp

OPP, ALABAMA

As of December 31, 1940

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts (Including \$663.03 overdrafts)	\$ 369,717.26
State of Alabama, and other Bonds and Warrants	216,183.80
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta	5,550.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	13,577.10
Real Estate owned other than Banking Premises	11,023.22
Cash in vault and due from other Banks	591,141.73
TOTAL	\$1,207,193.11

LIABILITIES

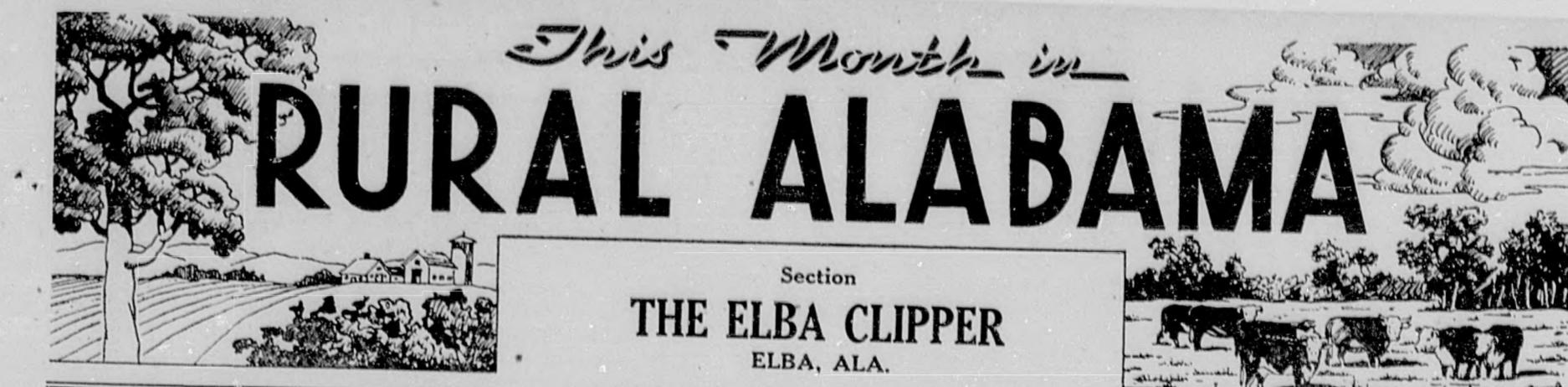
Capital Stock (Common)	\$ 100,000.00
Surplus	90,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net	5,235.76
Deposits	1,011,957.35
TOTAL	\$1,207,193.11

The First National Bank of Opp, Alabama

C. W. MIZELL
President

G. C. PIERCE and R. B. McDAVID
Vice-Presidents

W. B. BENTON
Cashier



Section
THE ELBA CLIPPER
ELBA, ALA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1941

Chilton Farmer-Veterinarian Is Making Livestock Program Pay

By Max McAliley

BECAUSE he could not buy an Alabama raised colt for his little son, Dr. W. L. Parrish, Clanton farmer, has completely changed his farming system on the basis of the information gained in the search for a "home grown" horse.

When Dr. Parrish graduated from Auburn with a degree in Veterinary Medicine he returned to a farm that had been in the family since it was homesteaded before the Civil War. While he was active engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine, he continued to operate this farm as a self-supporting, money-making enterprise.

Dr. Parrish's first effort at farming was dairying. This was discontinued in favor of beef cattle and work stock because this required most of his time. His veterinary practice, which comes first with him, is not interfered with.

Failure to find a suitable horse nearer home than Montana set Dr. Parrish to wondering why Chilton farmers could not raise as fine work stock as the county. With this idea in mind, he purchased the first stallion in Chilton County in recent years. This beautiful animal, now six years old, is the sire of more than 15 colts one year old or older in Chilton and surrounding counties.



Louise Parrish, the youngest of the children. Here she is with Dixie, the dog, which also has a job to do around the Parrish farm—bringing home the cows.



Mrs. Parrish, shown here with her washing machine, does her "big share" in making the farm pay. A year-round program of raising poultry, and canning are important contributions which she makes.

Soon neighbors became interested in raising their own work stock. Dr. Parrish was instrumental in getting the local farmers to exchange to purchase a jack on a cooperative plan. Because of his training and experience, Dr. Parrish was selected to keep the jack long enough to get the breeding program started. This program has been so successful that the jack remains on the Parrish farm.

During the two years the jack has been in the county, he has sired more than 15 foals. Since Dr. Parrish brought his first stallion into the county five years ago, interest in raising work stock has increased until there are six stallions and three jacks now in Chilton County.

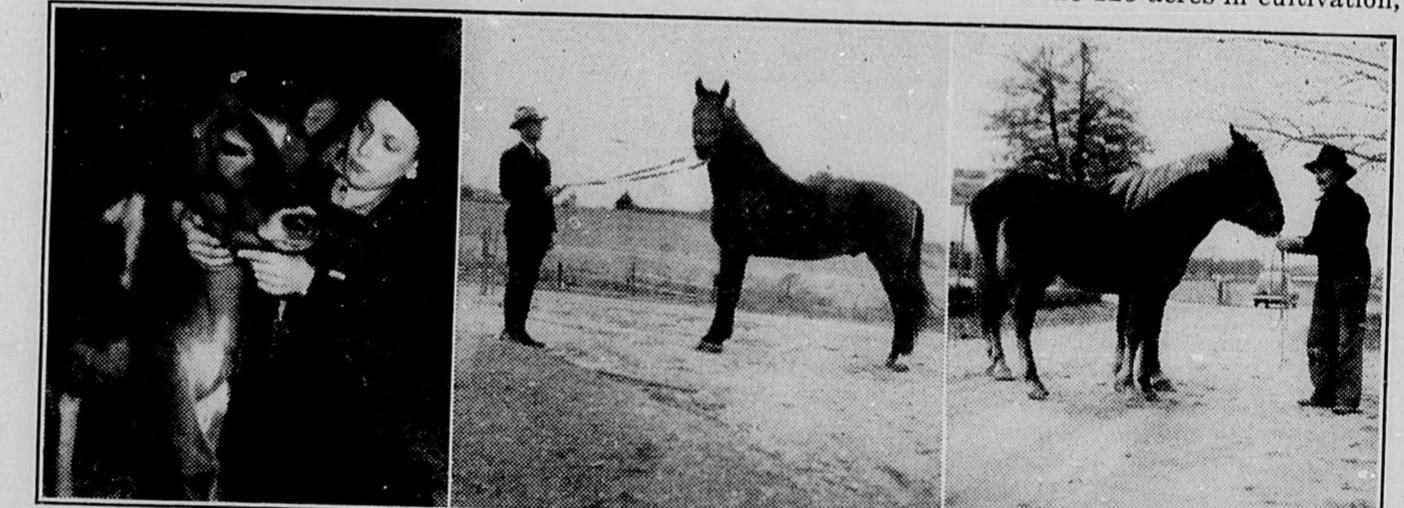
Each year two or three mules are sold from the Parrish farm. "We believe that it is possible to market our feed stuff at a higher price by feeding it to livestock than we are getting for it," Dr. Parrish says. "For instance, this year mules and turkeys command approximately the same price per pound. Silage and other crops requiring the minimum amount of labor to produce were fed to the animals with much less attention than would have been required to raise a comparable weight of turkeys."

The local market consumes all of the beef raised on the Parrish farm. The animals are sold when they range in size from calves to baby beef. By producing mainly beef, he finds that the local market consumes all the animals he produces. Dr. Parrish says. At the present there is a herd of 40 brood cows on his farm.

"Our farm is entirely on its own in a financial way," continued Dr. Parrish, "and our carefully kept records show that it has been a profitable venture. No part of any income that may be realized from my veterinary practice is used to finance our farming operations."

Mr. Parrish does his part in the live-at-home program and keeps a garden growing twelve months a year. All the hogs needed by the family and the five tenants are raised on the farm. A sufficient supply of chickens, eggs, and turkeys needed for home use are produced. Mrs. Parrish says they raise all of the food that they can and depend on the livestock and colts for the cash farm income.

There are three Parrish children, Frank, Louise and Ola Mae; the latter is in college at Montevallo.



A live-at-home program for food and livestock for the cash farm income is proving successful for the Parrish family. No part of his income as a veterinarian goes into the farming operations. Here are Frank, 11, with his 4-H calf which won first prize in the County; Dr. Parrish with his stallion which the Parrish stallion.

Five-Dollar Prize Leads To Community Center In Dallas

By Dorothy Hixson
Home Demonstration Agent
Dallas County

Ed Note: In the October issue we carried a story about Community Buildings Replacing Little Red Schoolhouses. This was concerned with the work being done in Marengo County by the home demonstration clubs there.

The following story shows that the community building idea has caught on in other counties and that progress is being made along this line elsewhere in Alabama.

WHEN the Home Demonstration Club of Safford and Central Mills won a five-dollar prize in a scrap box contest, the club members had a happy hunting. It was their public opinion that they got the bargain of the year: A Community Center!

Ever since the local grade school was closed the community has talked of using the building for a community house, but nothing ever came of the talk because the question of money was mettlingly raised. The problem continued each year and nothing was done until the five-dollar prize was received.

At the June meeting of the club the money was voted to become a nucleus for a community house fund.

At the July meeting the club planned a game party for the community and asked its project committee to help.

Members of the club have re-

were being served Mrs. C. E. Shuptrine, club president, announced the purpose of the party and the proposal of a community house was adopted unanimously. S. G. Howard was named temporary chairman and he immediately named a committee to select a permanent board consisting of four men and three women. The permanent board is as follows: W. C. Givhan, W. D. Dotson, Mrs. G. E. Shuptrine, Miss R. Wren, Mrs. F. W. Messley, Douglas Bullard, and J. C. Caine.

The following story shows that the community building idea has caught on in other counties and that progress is being made along this line elsewhere in Alabama.

The community house will be used for the purpose of intensifying the community spirit. All public gatherings will be held there.

Community parties and private parties will have equal use of the building. Any club that wishes to hold a party may do so.

The demonstration club of thirty-five members will make frequent use of it. It will be headquarters for the local Farm Bureau which is to be formed as soon as crops are in. But the community house need not be the demonstration club's only concern. The demonstration club will sponsor parties for the purpose of covering the expense of upkeep.

Members of the club have re-

solved that the community house

as a whole—equipping, landscaping, wiring, etc., will be their project for the year.

The fine start

promise of a wonderful success!

CREAM stations are a nucleus for the community house fund.

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NITRATE makes corn

Nitrate of Soda + Jackson

County Corn = \$10.00 per acre!

Recent experiments have proved that after fertilizing with nitrate experiments was applied to the corn as a side-dressing 30 to 40 days after the corn was planted.

Due to the fertilizer the yield was 18.2 bushels higher than on unfertilized corn.

With corn being worth about 78 cents a bushel, the 18.2 bushel increase will bring about \$14.20.

Fertilizer cost is \$4. Go profit remains at \$10.00 to the acre.

These experiments were conducted on the land of three county farmers last spring and were Extension Service experiments.

Outstanding in 4-H Club food preservation is Hazel Dees, president of the Girls' Senior 4-H Club in Montgomery County. Since joining the 4-H Club, Hazel has canned 1,205 quarts and during the past year has canned 527 quarts.



Demonstration Farmer Shows Way To Increase Farm Income And Yields

MAKING more money on the farm is the goal of practically every Alabama farmer. H. D. Humphrey, Route 3, Hartselle, in Morgan County, who is a unit demonstration farmer cooperating with the Extension Service, is doing just that and has more than \$300 increased income to show for four years' work. His income has risen from \$327 in 1936 to an average of \$676 for the period 1936 to 1939.

This increase in farm income, says R. L. Carlson, assistant county agent, has been due to Mr. Humphrey's cooperation in Morgan County's five-year farm plan.

It is interesting to note that the amount of cropland protected by winter cover increased from 39 per cent in 1936 to 53 per cent in 1939.

Winter legume acreage on open land increased from five per cent in 1935 to 34 per cent in 1939.

The increased use of winter legumes fertilized with phosphate and lime increased the per acre production of cotton from a mere 400 pounds per acre to an average of 497 pounds per acre for the four-year period 1936 to 1939. The fertilization cost per acre declined from an average of \$11.83 per acre in 1936 to an average of \$2.21 per acre for the period 1936 to 1939. This decrease in fertilizer cost was due largely to the reduction in the amount of commercial nitrogen applied to cotton from 44 pounds per acre in 1939 to 2.3 pounds per acre during the period 1937-1938.

The land devoted to row crops has been decreased from 79 per cent to 62 per cent during the

four-year period. Hay yields have steadily increased with the use of alfalfa, silages, and fertilized legumes. Corn yields have been increased, both corn and oats, by the use of proper fertilization and use of winter cover crops.

These increases in yield and farm income have been accomplished with an increase of only 10 per cent in laboring expenses. With the increase in feedstuff, Mr. Humphrey has been able to increase his livestock from two per cent in 1936 to nine per cent in 1939.

Other demonstration farmers

using similar programs are S. R. Long, Waller, T. W. Pann,

Decatur, Route 1; A. A. Bennett,

Decatur, Route 2; Thompson

Andera, Hartselle, Route 3; Noah

Webster, Hartselle, Route 3; Virgil Childers, Somerville, Route 2;

Henry Bibb, Hartselle, Route 3;

J. C. Shumway, Decatur, Route 1;

H. N. Jones, Falkville, Route 2; G.

H. Burt, Trinity, and S. E. Clark,

Falkville, Route 1.

It is hoped that surrounding

farmers may be able to get some

benefit from experiences of these

demonstrative farmers in carrying

out a well-balanced farm pro-

gram, Mr. Carlson says.

Have you planned to practice "eat-at-home" farming in 1941? There are so many things that can be produced at home! Every farm should have a garden; some field crops like peas, fresh corn; hogs, dairy cattle and chickens for meat, milk and butter, and eggs. All of these can be grown during this year with just a little planning.

Kudzu And Corn Rotation Helps Boost Yields

TWO years ago when kudzu was crowding like in Tallapoosa County and the Piedmont section of Alabama, speakers at the jamboree at Camp Hill hailed this comparatively old plant as the triple-duty crop for Alabama. It was described as helping to bring back agriculture, prosperity to the soil through its hay producing, soil conserving, and soil improving qualities.

Results showing that this last quality can fit into more corn production in the State have just been compiled. The Alabama Experiment Station and the Soil Conservation Service and numerous farmers have been proving in tests during recent years that this crop will help increase corn yields.

The station planted kudzu in 1935, allowed it to grow five years and then harvested. The yield was 38.3 bushels per acre compared with 9 bushels on similar land without kudzu during the next four years in tests at Prattville. At the Aliceville field in Pickens County land following kudzu produced 27.5 bushels as compared to 6.9 bushels on land without kudzu.

This present that the kudzu is producing the corn yields an average of 29.3 bushels per acre annually at Prattville and 20.6 bushels at Aliceville for the following four years.

These results confirmed earlier experiments showing that kudzu planted in 1939 and turned in 1940 increased sorghum hay, corn and oat production during the following 11 years.

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SHEEP which have been classed as a more profitable type of livestock than any other is bringing a profit to T. A. Wall, Route 1, Wetumpka, Elmore County. Mr. Wall is succeeding by following the right method of selecting the flock from dogs, treating for internal parasites, and furnishing winter grazing and shelter.

Mr. Wall sells his wool in Atlanta and averages about five pounds of wool per ewe. Last spring he sold 100 ewes at 100 dollars more than paid for all the feed which the sheep ate and made his lambs clear profit. With the care he gives his sheep he produces top lambs weighing 75 to 85 pounds. These lambs are usually brought around 10¢ per pound, or from \$7 to \$9 each.

Mr. Wall plants his sheep in

terrace interval strips, ranging

from 40 to 100 feet in width,

through the kudzu fields. Hay

is harvested from the remainder

of the kudzu fields. At corn harvesting time, the ground

where the corn area was again

wall covered with kudzu vines.

"This is an excellent demon-

stration of another way of using

kudzu, that of building up the

soil and bringing it into long time

rotations," says E. C. Richardson,

assistant agronomist of the Soil

Conservation Service, who worked

with farmers and the Alabama

Experiment Station in conducting

the tests. "After a badly eroded

area of this kind has grown kudzu

for a few years, every fourth ter-

race interval could be brought in-



Kudzu has been called the triple-duty crop because of its hay producing, erosion control, and soil improving qualities. Experiments at the Alabama Experiment Station and the Soil Conservation Service are proving in tests in Alabama that the latter quality is a fact especially with corn. High producing corn growing in a kudzu rotation in the corn is shown above. Note the kudzu growing in the corn.

Intelligent Management Brings Success In Sheep Production

SHEEP which have been classed as a more profitable type of livestock than any other is bringing a profit to T. A. Wall, Route 1, Wetumpka, Elmore County. Mr. Wall is succeeding by following the right method of selecting the flock from dogs, treating for internal parasites, and furnishing winter grazing and shelter.

Mr. Wall sells his wool in Atlanta and averages about five pounds of wool per ewe. Last spring he sold 100 ewes at 100 dollars more than paid for all the feed which the sheep ate and made his lambs clear profit. With the care he gives his sheep he produces top lambs weighing 75 to 85 pounds. These lambs are usually brought around 10¢ per pound, or from \$7 to \$9 each.

Mr. Wall plants his sheep in terrace interval strips, ranging from 40 to 100 feet in width, through the kudzu fields. Hay is harvested from the remainder of the kudzu fields. At corn harvesting time, the ground where the corn area was again wall covered with kudzu vines.

"This is an excellent demon-

stration of another way of using

kudzu, that of building up the

soil and bringing it into long time

rotations," says E. C. Richardson,

assistant agronomist of the Soil

Conservation Service, who worked

with farmers and the Alabama

Experiment Station in conducting

the tests. "After a badly eroded

area of this kind has grown kudzu

for a few years, every fourth ter-

race interval could be brought in-

to cultivation by planting it to

corn. There are thousands of acres

of steep, badly eroded land in

Alabama on which a rotation of

hay is being used.

In Britain, as this is written, there is no rationing of bread.

In Germany, the ration is

80 ounces per person per week;

in the German protectorates, 44

ounces; in Holland, 24½ ounces.

The meat ration in Britain is 32

ounces per week; in Germany

17½ ounces; in the German pro-

tectorates, 8 ounces.

In Poland, the weekly ration per

Diversified Livestock Program Followed By Bullock Farmer

SOME folks believe that farmers are diversifying if they give up cotton production and go into livestock production. Not so with P. S. Bullock, a cattle farmer at Union Springs, who believes that a livestock program should be diversified also. He raises farm work stock, beef cattle, poultry, and sheep.

Mr. Adams does his farm work with broad mares and keeps seven mares from which he raised seven colts this year. For his own use and the use of his neighbors he keeps a registered jack and a stallion.

To utilize a large acreage of rather cheap pasture land, Mr. Adams keeps a herd of graded beef cows and a purebred Angus bull. By making a practice of saving the best of the calves, he now has his herd built up until they are very exceptional animals. He winters his cattle on corn, velvet beans, and cottonseed meal, and has begun a program of using sorghum silage to supplement this winter feeding.

Mr. Adams also uses a flock of white Lelohna hens as an additional source of livestock income, and is one of the few of the Alabama farmers with a flock of sheep. He states that his sheep make more money per dozen than invested in any other enterprise on the farm. This is due to the fact that Mr. Adams follows the county agent's recommendations in his sheep program, treating them with bluestone for internal parasites and providing opportunities for them to graze.

Mr. Adams adds that he is having a 100 per cent lamb crop each year, and that his lambs are worth an average of \$7 or \$8 each from ewes which he originally bought for \$2.50. In keeping with the policy of breeding up his live stock, Mr. Adams has selected ewe lambs for replacements each year, and now has a much better flock of sheep than the original ewes that he bought.

The three essentials for success with sheep in Alabama are as fol-

lows: 1. Protect them from dogs. 2. Treat them for internal parasites every two weeks during the summer months. 3. Provide them with a good, dry, weather shelter. If these conditions are complied with, sheep will give good returns on the investment.

One other important point in sheep production is to have the lambs delivered from December to April, after which they will make the early market and also be sold before the worm infestation period.

To do this the ewe should be bred from July to September, and should be gaining weight during that period.

If the ewe gains weight it is necessary to feed the ewes two to four pounds of oats per day for three or four weeks during this period.

When sheep are handled this way the lambs are practically 100 per cent profit, because the wool will usually pay for the feed.

Food Of Farm Families Inadequate

Despite the marked progress of the science of nutrition during the last two decades, and the many efforts to spread this knowledge in helping families to better their diets, recent studies indicate that fewer than half of non-relief farm families achieve nutritionally adequate diets—diets that provide a generous margin for safety over minimum requirements. Fully a fourth of these farm families are believed to have diets that are definitely below the safety line.

Full Pantry

Mrs. Paul Prarie, pantry store demonstrator of Choctaw County, displayed several hundred cans of meat, vegetables, and fruits at the home demonstration results of her 1939-40 budget activities for a full pantry of food for her family. She says that planting something in the garden practically every month of the year really pays dividends.

*

During the next few weeks every farmer in Alabama is to be contacted about this program and a work plan made for and by him. It is important for everyone to understand it and start immediately with his application. All must realize that those who fail to do their minimum conservation work will lose not only their cash payments but also a portion of Class I payments available under the AAA program.

"The Alabama Plan," as it has been named, is a collection of the essence of the best in better farming combined with soil conservation as we have approached these objectives in the past. By doing an outstanding job we will be lighting the way to other states and, therefore, our plan is due to become national. This, in addition to its benefits to us, is another reason for our doing an excellent job.

*

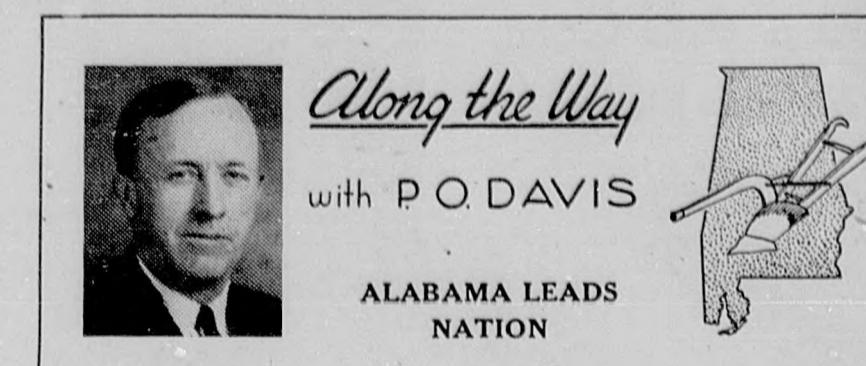
William H. Gregory, our extension livestock specialist, keeps reminding us that farmers of Alabama are missing a big opportunity in not raising more sheep. They cost very little and they produce at least two money crops, lambs and wool. Occasionally some older sheep are sold.

They are also valuable for weed control. They like weeds and they do an effective job of keeping them down. Management is very simple.

Mr. Gregory is correct. We need a lot more sheep on Alabama farms. In most instances they should be small flocks. Where opportunity is available, however, there should be larger flocks.



Full parity for agriculture, cotton insurance, legislation for peanut growers, low interest rates, and continued cooperative effort in soil conservation—these programs are some of the ones which the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation placed on its 1941 calendar. In brief, this rapidly growing organization will work for all the farmers in making agriculture more sound. Officers are W. S. Kirk, Roanoke, second vice-president; Walter L. Randolph, Orville, president; and J. R. Brunson, Greenville, first vice-president.



Along the Way
with P. O. DAVIS

ALABAMA LEADS NATION

Lowndes FFA Boy Succeeds

CHARLES NORRIS, student in vocational agriculture at Hayneville High School, Lowndes County, has conducted a farming program during the past year that may well be called outstanding.

It could not be classed as such because of its size; it was quite small when compared with those of some of his fellow students. Neither was it outstanding because of the profit he made from it, for that amounted at best to only a few dollars in cash. The success of Charles' program was due to his making the most of the opportunities he had. These were necessarily few because the family is large—Charles is the second oldest of ten children—and they live on a small rented farm. In spite of this, Charles carried out a program which added materially to the family living, leaving his father free to go about other important tasks in providing livelihood for a large family.

Certain five-year goals were designated for each Alabama farmer-cooperating in this program. The minimum conservation requirements under the plan are:

(1) Growing on cropland each year an acreage of erosion resisting and soil-conserving crops equal to at least 25 per cent of the cropland.

(2) Properly terracing and maintaining terraces on all cropland in the farm subject to erosion that is not in or is not established in permanent vegetative cover.

(3) Establishing and maintaining perennial soil-conserving crops approved by the state committee, including kudzu, lespediza sericea, and alfalfa, on at least one acre for each 15 acres of cropland.

(4) Establishing and maintaining permanent pasture on at least one acre for each 15 acres of cropland.

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Farm Dollar Isn't As Big Today As It Was In 1913

THE disparity between farm income and non-farm income has amounted to over two billion dollars a year since 1929.

Parity income for agriculture is the same share of the total per capita income available for living that agriculture received in the 1904-14 period. This is the most recent period of "normal" times, it was a period when farm and city income were in balance—when farm products flowed freely to the cities and city goods flowed freely to the farms.

The disparity of farm buying power now as compared with this earlier balanced period was well illustrated by former Secretary Wallace in a statement to the Senate Appropriations Committee. He quoted prices of identical articles from two mail order catalogs, one of 1913 and the other of 1941.

Take work shirts for example. Work shirts could be ordered from the 1913 catalog for an average price of 57 cents. The average price in the 1940 catalog is 73 cents, an increase of 28 per cent. At January 15 prices in 1913 it took 4.7 pounds of cotton to buy one shirt. The cost now is the equivalent of 7.2 pounds of cotton, based on January 15 prices, or 53 per cent more than in 1913. The cost of bib overalls has increased 39 per cent in dollars and cents. In terms of cotton the cost has increased from 8.8 pounds to 9.6 pounds, or 66 per cent.

"In each of these examples I have tried to pick articles that are essentially the same now as in 1913. Common nails haven't changed much if any since 1913 but the price has gone up 74 per cent. At January 15 prices for hogs in 1913 it took 31 pounds of hogs to buy 100 pounds of 8-penny nails. But at January 15 prices in 1940, it took 70 pounds of hogs to buy 100 pounds of 8-penny nails, an increase of 120 per cent. The cost of a spike-tooth 4-pound axe probably is no better now than in 1913 but the price has almost doubled, rising from 96 cents to \$1.89—an increase of 97 per cent. The amount of wheat required in exchange for a 4-pound axe has increased from 14 bushels to 23.4 bushels, or almost double what it was 27 years ago.

"The cost of a 60-tooth, 2-section spike-tooth harrow in 1913 was \$10.06, but the cost now is \$19.75—an increase of 96 per cent. At January 15 prices for wheat in 1913 it took 19 bushels of 8-penny spike-tooth harrow. At January 15 prices in 1940 it took 23.4 bushels of wheat to buy one, or 80 per cent more.

"Corn planters are essentially the same now as in 1913, but the price has gone up from \$31.25 to \$65.95—an increase of 111 per



Let's not let this happen here. Alabamians are becoming conscious of the destruction and loss resulting from woods burning. If every Alabamian, both city and rural resident, would adopt this slogan, "Let's Not Let This Happen Here," fires could be further reduced. It's a job for all of us.

Earning By Saving

Economy is the theme of Chapman Spring Home Demonstration Club members, in Choctaw County. Instead of throwing away fertilizer, flour and tobacco sacks, these women turned them into useful and attractive articles. Each of the 28 club members was asked to make one article and bring to a regular meeting. Dresses, luncheon sets, kitchen towels, aprons, table cloths, and rugs were a few of the things resulting from heretofore wasted sacks.

It's Part Of The War

A recent issue of "Food Industries" recounts the following sidelight of the current war in Europe as related to farms:

"Among the lesser horrors of the war is a tale from England about a Welsh farmer who was prosecuted for selling milk that was deficient in butterfat content.

He successfully pleaded that a bombing was responsible, and was supported by a dairy scientist who testified that within 24 hours after the raid only four out of twenty-one cows gave normal milk."

Rural America Is Lighting Up With Cheaper Electricity

HOW electricity in rural areas is making an important contribution to the national defense program is dramatically told in the first history of rural electrification to be written—"Rural America Lights Up," by Harry Slattery, Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration.

The author, chief of the rural program that now serves over a million American farms, traces the phenomenal growth of electrical development from 1910 to the present, and shows how in the past five years more American farms have been electrified than during the previous 50 years.

"Rural America Lights Up" tells how rural electrification now supplies power to 115 different industries engaged in the defense program throughout the country; also, how it has helped introduce labor-saving equipment to all the sections it serves.

Farm electric rates have been

reduced from an overall average rate of 18c per kWh in the period from 1910 to 1923 to 9c per kWh during the second period from 1923 to 1935 to 4½c per kWh at present. Lower costs of all materials used in rural distribution lines made possible by large purchases and improved engineering processes are credited with being the determining factor in bringing costs of energy down.

Further lowering of costs is made possible by "self-help" cooperatives whose members, at their own option, supply much of the labor, under proper supervision for building the lines. In some instances these members cut the poles from native timber and treat them in their own plants.

The money thus earned by the cooperative members is used for wiring their homes and purchasing appliances. These members, too, make group purchases of appliances resulting in savings of from 25 to 40 per cent.

Funchess Outlines Sound Alabama Farm Program

By M. J. Funchess
Dean of Agriculture and Director
of Experiment Station

ALABAMA farmers receive a year's worth of oil farmers in the United States. No one is proud of the fact that we receive so little for our effort. Every person interested in the general welfare of the State should be interested in the farm program and should be asking what can be done to lift Alabama from the depths in which it finds itself, agriculturally speaking.

Briefly stated, the cause of our low farm income is the low production of crops per acre, and the use of only a few acres of land per person engaged in agriculture. We must help our Alabama farmers to support their needs for roads, churches, schools, home improvements, and all the other essentials and luxuries that they would like to have as long as they produce a little for sale and a little for use. We will

try to illustrate the need for increased production by making a comparison between Iowa and Alabama production. The contrast between farm production in these two states clearly illustrates the Alabama farm problem.

Farm commodities produced cheaply enough to meet competition on either the local or the American market must have been produced at a high yield per acre. In 1938 Iowa farmers made an average yield of fifty bushels of corn per acre for the entire State, and a total crop of 503,776,000 bushels of corn. Alabama farmers produced 10 bushels per acre on 3,408,000 acres with a total crop of 34,080,000 bushels. Iowa farmers produced around 200,000,000 bushels of oats to some 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 by Alabama farmers.

At the Wriggins Substation in 1932 an experiment was started to determine the effect of grazed peanuts on corn. A broadcast application of 600 pounds of corn was followed, and the peanuts hogged off. Cotton was fertilized with 600 pounds of 6-8-4 fertilizer, but no fertilizer of any kind was applied to either peanuts or corn. The average yield of corn, the last three years (1938-1940), have been 1,327 pounds of cotton, 2,012 pounds of peanuts, and 46.9 bushels of corn. These results were obtained in good upland soil. Its productivity is indicated by the yield of 600 pounds of peanuts, or 2,012 pounds of peanuts where these crops have been grown continuously on unfertilized, adjoining plots.

Large crop yields may be obtained on cotton and other crops. At the Sand Mountain Substation, large yields of 1,400 pounds of cotton and 50.0 bushels of corn have been made over a ten-year period by growing these crops in a two-year rotation in which the cotton received 600 pounds of a 6-8-4 fertilizer followed by vetch fertilized with 600 pounds of

able hope of a sale for this larger output per farm?

Any increased production of farm crops must be in the form of increased grain, forage, and pastures. These increased yields of grain, forage and pasture must be converted into some form of livestock or livestock products. There is a market in Alabama for any kind of farm animal of reasonable quality, or for any kind of animal product of reasonable quality. As a matter of fact, we now ship into Alabama many millions of dollars worth of animal products, because we supply so little of our needs ourselves.

As long as we produce so little for sale on about 7,000,000 acres of land and as long as we are shipping into our state millions of dollars worth of livestock products, marketing is not a problem.

Please remember this refers to existing markets.

Farm commodities produced cheaply enough to meet competition on either the local or the American market must have been produced at a high yield per acre.

In 1938 John decided to carry a beef calf as his project so he bought one from his father. This was an offspring from a purebred Hereford bull and grade cow.

He kept this calf until it was thirteen months old. Then he entered and sold it in the Knox County Fat Cattle Show.

The calf weighed 932 pounds and brought him a net profit of \$44.50.

Last year, John decided to get himself another calf together with a purebred Poland China

gilt. He is now well on the way to a good profit from both, winning first place with each at the Jackson fair. He plans to keep his calf and fatten it until April, 1941, and then sell it at the Fat Cattle Show in Montgomery. The calf is now ten months old and weighs 760 pounds.

John has kept his pig in a pen and fed it commercial hog ration partly but the main feed has been corn, table scraps, green feed and mineral mixture. He plans to sell enough registered pigs from his first litter to pay expenses up-to-date and from then on he will be an independent hog grower. He also has plans for the Auburn type farrowing house which he hopes to construct before his pig farrows.

0-8-4 fertilizer. The vetch was turned for corn, and no other fertilizer was added to the corn. In exactly the same rotation, but with no nitrogen to the cotton or vetch for the corn, the yields have been 589 pounds of cotton and 8.5 bushels of corn for the ten-year period.

The all-inclusive farm problem in Alabama, therefore, is the problem of land conservation, land improvement, the organization of non-cotton lands into a feed and forage production program that is definitely and intelligently related to the support of the offspring from a given number of brood stock. An adequate and varied home-grown feed and forage for a full year can be had only from such an organized farm.

If and when we adopt the fundamentals of a real farm program, we may nearly double the farm income in Alabama. On the other hand, unless some such program is developed and followed, there is little hope that Alabama farmers will be much better off ten or twenty years from now, regardless of the number of agencies that may be trying to serve farmers.



Here's John Williams, of Stevenson, Jackson County, with his prize-winning Hereford beef calf and Poland China gilt which brought John two first prizes at the Jackson County fair last fall. John is learning good management practices in both types of livestock.

4-H Club Member Is Livestock-Minded Now

JOHN WILLIAMS, 15-year-old 4-H club member from Stevenson, Alabama, won first place with both his purebred Poland China gilt and his Hereford beef calf at the Jackson County Fair last fall.

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THE ELBA CLIPPER

ELBA, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1941

FOR
FORTY-THREE YEARS
COFFEE COUNTY'S
LEADING NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 44

16

Page Eight

THIS MONTH IN RURAL ALABAMA

January, 1941

Great Changes Are Predicted For Agriculture

A PREDICTION that technological developments would raise "serious" problems for agriculture 10 years hence—industry's displacement of 400,000 farm workers by mechanization, further increases in tenancy and lower incomes for many farmers—has been made by the Agriculture Department.

Some of the technological developments foreseen for the decade of 1940-1950 included:

An increase of 30 per cent, or 500,000 farm tractors, displacing an additional 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 head of workstock and releasing 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 acres of cropland for commercial production and an additional 6,000,000 acres of hay and pasture land.

Machine Development

Further development of new machines—a possibility that such machines as the cotton picker, sugar beet lifter and topper, sugarcane harvester, corn harvesters, will come into limited use.

Planting of 80 to 85 per cent of the corn belt's corn acreage to hybrid varieties by 1950. Hybrid corn has been increasing yields from 15 to 20 per cent.

An increase of 25 per cent in soybean production.

Improved breeds and strains of domestic livestock expected to increase production and quality of livestock product.

New Strawberry For Freezing

Dr. Brooks Drain and L. A. Fletcher, University of Tennessee horticulturists, are reported to have developed a new variety of strawberries called "Tennessee Supreme." This new variety is claimed to be superior to all present varieties in taste and product. The announcement follows recent achievements of the University, aided by the TVA, in providing a new, more effective mechanical process for freezing foods.

Cotton Mattress

The Quartermaster's Corps of the Army has just agreed to all cotton specifications—instead of cotton and linters—for a lot of 275,000 new mattresses which the army plans to buy as part of a large consignment of \$50,000 mattresses.

The cost to the army of all-cotton mattresses is about 10 cents more apiece than for mattresses made of 50 per cent cotton and 50 per cent linters. The army has elected to pay the additional cost.



S. P. Stotts, Etowah County, former State Commissioner of Agriculture, grows a great deal of fruit—for hay, feed and self protection. In a recent orchard he finds the difference, shown in the above pictures, in trees where kudzu has been grown for five years and where it has not. The two pictures were made in the same orchard. On the left Mr. Stotts examines a tree in the portion of the orchard that grew no kudzu while on the right he and J. E. Morris, county agent, inspect a tree in the kudzu portion of the orchard. The kudzu had just been cut when this picture was made.

Brothers Find Beef Calves Pay

CHESTER C. DAVIS, Agricultural Commissioner, National Defense Advisory Commission, said:

"Anything you do, whether it's raising poultry, growing a garden or feeding out baby beavers, can be profitable if you do the job in the right way. This is proven by two Lauderdale County 4-H club members, Auseen and J. M. Good, Jr., of Florence, Alabama, who did their job well and came out on top."

"If a stalemate should occur, with each side maintaining some form of armed peace, the expenditures necessary to support huge military establishments would so lower the standards of living in the countries involved that we could expect to sell very little of our exportable farm crops to those nations."

"If the Axis powers win, American farmers will be forced to trade in a world market devastated and exhausted by war. They might produce and sell at a high rate for a season or two but the gradual rehabilitation of the war countries would force them out of the market for which they had over-expanded their productive plant."

"There can be no lasting benefit to American agriculture from any war anywhere. The headaches farmers suffered as a result of the first World War are too well remembered, and too close to us, for any thinking person to believe that otherwise is all right regardless of who wins the war, or how well we arm. American farmers are going to be in a tight squeeze."

"The importance of starving rats before they are placed in metal rat-proof receptacles holding collection and incineration and protection of stored foodstuffs and animal feed from rats. Special attention must be given to the rat-proofing of stores, homes, stables and yards where caravans may make food available for the rats."

"The importance of starving rats before they are placed in the main line is of great importance to the success or failure of the plan depending largely upon that previous preparation."

In the rural areas each resident will have the responsibility of catching his bats from the local point of distribution and of placing them in a winter setting with trees covered with icicles and snow, where rats usually frequent. The bait used is much better at one time than at another.

The public is cordially invited to attend these services.

Wars Do Not Help Agriculture

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War Hits Trade

United States' foreign trade in agricultural products in the first half of 1939 was \$10 billion, which reflected the influence of the European War even more clearly than in preceding periods. Due to unusually heavy exports of industrial commodities (mostly war materials), exports of non-agricultural commodities increased by 254 million dollars, or 42 per cent, over their level 12 months earlier. Exports of agricultural commodities, on the other hand, declined about 70 million dollars, or 47 per cent.

The cost to the army of all-cotton mattresses is about 10 cents more apiece than for mattresses made of 50 per cent cotton and 50 per cent linters. The army has elected to pay the additional cost.

But the prizes weren't all these boys won. They both made a clear profit over \$40 on their animals, plus, of course, the valuable experience they got in livestock feeding.

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